

**FAKTOR PENYEBAB KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA
DI KALURAHAN KALIREJO
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KOKAP I TAHUN 2021**

Rina Pujiastuti¹, Herman Santjoko², Dyah Noviawati Setia Arum³
^{1,2,3}Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Yogyakarta, 555143
Email : rina.rina371@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Indonesia sampai saat ini masih menghadapi permasalahan gizi yang paling utama yaitu *stunting*. Pada tahun 2018 proporsi status gizi sangat pendek dan pendek pada balita skala nasional sebesar 30,8%, sedangkan di propinsi DIY sebesar 21,41%. Data balita *stunting* di Kabupaten Kulon Progo sebanyak 11,8% dengan prevalensi *stunting* di Puskesmas Kokap I sebesar 16,01% dan Kalurahan Kalirejo menyumbang angka *stunting* tertinggi 19,92%.

Tujuan: Secara umum penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor penyebab kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Kalurahan Kalirejo wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kokap I.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian *observational analitik (non-eksperimental)*. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi pendidikan ibu, status ekonomi, pemberian ASI eksklusif, berat badan lahir, riwayat penyakit infeksi dan status gizi ibu saat hamil. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *case control*, dengan kelompok kasus 49 balita *stunting* dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol 49 balita normal (tidak *stunting*). Analisa data menggunakan uji statistik *chi-square* dan *odds ratio*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa faktor penyebab kejadian *stunting* adalah pendidikan ibu ($p=0,026$; $OR=2,719$), status ekonomi ($p=0,000$; $OR=5,926$), pemberian ASI eksklusif ($p=0,014$; $OR=3,068$), berat badan lahir ($p=0,021$; $OR=2,960$), dan status gizi ibu saat hamil ($p=0,000$; $OR=5,009$) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Kalurahan Kalirejo. Hasil analisis multivariat didapatkan status ekonomi memiliki resiko penyebab paling besar terhadap kejadian *stunting* ($OR=8,558$) dan status gizi ibu saat hamil adalah faktor penyebab paling signifikan terhadap kejadian *stunting* ($OR=7,758$).

Kesimpulan: Status ekonomi merupakan faktor penyebab paling dominan dalam kejadian *stunting* pada balita.

Kata Kunci: status ekonomi, kejadian *stunting*, balita

**FACTORS CAUSING STUNTING IN TODDLERS
IN KALIREJO VILLAGE
KOKAP I HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA IN 2021**

Rina Pujiastuti¹, Herman Santjoko², Dyah Noviawati Setia Arum³
^{1,2,3}Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Yogyakarta, 555143
Email : rina.rina371@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is still facing the main nutritional problem, namely stunting. In 2018 the proportion of very short and short nutritional status in children under five on a national scale was 30.8%, while in the DIY province it was 21.41%. The data on stunting under five in Kulon Progo Regency was 11.8% with the prevalence of stunting at the Kokap I Health Center at 16.01% and Kalirejo Village contributed the highest stunting rate of 19.92%.

Objective: In general, this study aims to determine the factors that cause *stunting* in children under five in Kalirejo Village, the working area of Puskesmas Kokap I.

Research Methods: This research is a type of analytical observational research (non-experimental). The variables studied included maternal education, economic status, exclusive breastfeeding, birth weight, history of infectious diseases and maternal nutritional status during pregnancy. The research design used was a case control, with a case group of 49 stunted toddlers compared to a control group of 49 normal (non-stunted) toddlers. Data analysis used chi-square statistical test and odds ratio.

Results: The results showed that the factors causing stunting were maternal education ($p = 0.026$; OR = 2.719), economic status ($p = 0.000$; OR = 5.926), exclusive breastfeeding ($p = 0.014$; OR = 3.068), birth weight ($p = 0.021$; OR = 2.960), and maternal nutritional status during pregnancy ($p = 0.000$; OR = 5.009) with the incidence of stunting in children under five in Kalirejo Village. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that economic status had the greatest risk of stunting (OR=8,558) and maternal nutritional status during pregnancy was the most significant causal factor for stunting (OR=7,758).

Conclusion: Economic status is the most dominant factor in the incidence of stunting in children under five

Keywords: economic status, incidence of stunting, toddler